日　本　語



NIHONGO

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HIRAGANA CHART

ひらがな表

A	あ	a	い	i	う	u	え	e	お	o
K	か	ka	き	ki	く	ku	け	ke	こ	ko
S	さ	sa	し	shi	す	su	せ	se	そ	so
T	た	ta	ち	chi	つ	tsu	て	te	と	to
N	な	na	に	ni	ぬ	nu	ね	ne	の	no
H	は	ha	ひ	hi	ふ	fu	へ	he	ほ	ho
M	ま	ma	み	mi	む	mu	め	me	も	mo
Y	や	ya			ゆ	yu			よ	yo
R	ら	ra	り	ri	る	ru	れ	re	ろ	ro
W	わ	wa							を	o
N	ん	n								

G	が	ga	ぎ	gi	ぐ	gu	げ	ge	ご	go
Z	ざ	za	じ	ji	ず	zu	ぜ	ze	ぞ	zo
D	だ	da	ぢ	ji	づ	zu	で	de	ど	do
B	ば	ba	び	bi	ぶ	bu	べ	be	ぼ	bo
P	ぱ	pa	ぴ	pi	ぷ	pu	ぺ	pe	ぽ	po

K	きゃ	kya		きゅ	kyu		きょ	kyo
S	しゃ	sha		しゅ	shu		しょ	sho
T	ちゃ	cha		ちゅ	chu		ちょ	cho
N	にゃ	nya		にゅ	nyu		にょ	nyo
H	ひゃ	hya		ひゅ	hyu		ひょ	hyo
M	みゃ	mya		みゅ	myu		みょ	myo
R	りゃ	rya		りゅ	ryu		りょ	ryo

G	ぎゃ	gya		ぎゅ	gyu		ぎょ	gyo
Z	じゃ	ja		じゅ	ju		じょ	jo
B	びゃ	bya		びゅ	byu		びょ	byo
P	ぴゃ	pya		ぴゅ	pyu		ぴょ	pyo

KATAKANA CHART

カタカナ表

A	ア	a	イ	i	ウ	u	エ	e	オ	o
K	カ	ka	キ	ki	ク	ku	ケ	ke	コ	ko
S	サ	sa	シ	shi	ス	su	セ	se	ソ	so
T	タ	ta	チ	chi	ツ	tsu	テ	te	ト	to
N	ナ	na	ニ	ni	ヌ	nu	ネ	ne	ノ	no
H	ハ	ha	ヒ	hi	フ	fu	ヘ	he	ホ	ho
M	マ	ma	ミ	mi	ム	mu	メ	me	モ	mo
Y	ヤ	ya			ユ	yu			ヨ	yo
R	ラ	ra	リ	ri	ル	ru	レ	re	ロ	ro
W	ワ	wa							ヲ	o
N	ン	n								

G	ガ	ga	ギ	gi	グ	gu	ゲ	ge	ゴ	go
Z	ザ	za	ジ	ji	ズ	zu	ゼ	ze	ゾ	zo
D	ダ	da	ヂ	ji	ヅ	zu	デ	de	ド	do
B	バ	ba	ビ	bi	ブ	bu	ベ	be	ボ	bo
P	パ	pa	ピ	pi	プ	pu	ペ	pe	ポ	po

K	キャ	kya			キュ	kyu			キョ	kyo
S	シャ	sha			シュ	shu			ショ	sho
T	チャ	cha			チュ	chu			チョ	cho
N	ニャ	nya			ニュ	nyu			ニョ	nyo
H	ヒャ	hya			ヒュ	hyu			ヒョ	hyo
M	ミャ	mya			ミュ	myu			ミョ	myo
R	リャ	rya			リュ	ryu			リョ	ryo

G	ギャ	gya			ギュ	gyu			ギョ	gyo
Z	ジャ	ja			ジュ	ju			ジョ	jo
B	ビャ	bya			ビュ	byu			ビョ	byo
P	ピャ	pya			ピュ	pyu			ピョ	pyo

【漢字 - かんじ KANJI】

Kanji has two kind of pronunciations which called **Onyomi (音読み)** and **Kunyomi (訓読み)**. The first one came from china with the Kanji character and the second one was made in Japan.
These are 80 Kanji characters for the first grade of elementary school in Japan.
They are the Kanjis which all NIHONGO start to learn and they are very important to grow your NIHONGO learning.

右	左	上	下	一
みぎ ウ right	ひだり サ left	うえ ジョウ up	した ゲ down	ひと(つ) イチ one
二	三	四	五	六
ふた(つ) ニ two	み(つ) サン three	よ(つ) シ four	いつ(つ) ゴ five	む(つ) ロク six
七	八	九	十	雨
なな シチ seven	や ハチ eight	ここの ク nine	とお ジュウ ten	あめ ウ rain
音	火	花	空	犬
おと オン sound	ひ カ fire	はな カ flower	そら クウ sky	いぬ ケン dog
口	耳	男	女	子
くち コウ mouth	みみ ジ ear	おとこ ダン man	おんな ジョ woman	こ シ child

大	中	小	赤	青
おお(き) ダイ big	なか チュウ middle	ちい(さ) ショウ small	あか セキ red	あお セイ blue
草	木	林	森	村
くさ ソウ grass	き モク tree	はやし リン woods	もり シン forest	むら ソン village
山	出	入	学	字
やま サン mountain	で シュツ out	い(り) ニュウ in	まな(び) ガク learn	あざ ジ character
校	文	本	目	手
コウ school	ふみ ブン sentence	もと ホン book	め モク eye	て シュ hand
足	円	王	貝	気
あし ソク leg	まる エン yen	オウ king	かい バイ shellfish	キ mind
休	玉	金	月	見
やす(む) キュウ rest	たま ギョク ball	かね キン gold/money	つき ゲツ moon	み(る) ケン look

糸	車	人	水	正
いと シ thread	くるま シャ car	ひと ニン people	みず スイ water	ただ(しい) ショウ correct
生	夕	石	千	川
い(きる) セイ alive	ゆう セキ sunset	いし セキ stone	ち セン thousand	かわ セン river
先	早	竹	虫	町
さき セン point	はや ソウ early	たけ チク bamboo	むし チュウ insect	まち チョウ town
天	田	土	日	年
あま テン heaven	た デン rice field	つち ド soil	ひ ニチ day	とし ネン year
白	百	名	立	力
しろ ハク white	もも ヒャク hundred	な メイ name	た(つ) リツ stand	ちから リキ strength

道 場 訓（Dojo Kun）（Dojo Oath）

一、吾々は、心身を錬磨し確固不抜の心技を極めること
ひとつ、われわれは、しんしんをれんましかっこふばつのしんぎをきわめること
Hitotsu, wareware wa, shinshin o renmashi, kakko fubatsu no shingi o kiwameru koto.
We will train our hearts and bodies for a firm unshaken spirit.

一、吾々は、武の神髄を究め機に発し感に敏なること
ひとつ、われわれは、ぶのしんずいをきわめきにはっしかんにびんなること
Hitotsu, wareware wa, bu no shinzui o kiwame, ki ni hasshi, kan ni bin naru koto.
We will pursue the true meaning of the martial way so that, in time, our senses may be alert.

一、吾々は、質実剛健を以て克己（自己）の精神を涵養すること
ひとつ、われわれは、しつじつごうけんをもってじこのせいしんをかんようすること
Hitotsu, wareware wa, shitsujitsu goken o motte, jiko no seishin o kanyo suru koto.
We will cultivate a self mind, with simplicity and fortitude.

一、吾々は、礼節を重んじ長上を敬し粗暴の振舞いを慎むこと
ひとつ、われわれは、れいせつをおもんじちょうじょうをけいしそぼうのふるまいをつつしむこと
Hitotsu, wareware wa, reisetsu o omonji, chojo o keishi, sobo no furumai o tsutsushimu koto. We will observe the rules of courtesy, respect our superiors, and refrain from violence.

一、吾々は、神仏を尊び謙譲の美徳を忘れざること
ひとつ、われわれは、しんぶつをとうとびけんじょうのびとくをわすれざること
Hitotsu, wareware wa, shinbutsu o totobi, kenjo no bitoku o wasurezaru koto.
We will follow our religious principles and never forget the true virtue of humility.

一、吾々は、知性と体力とを向上させ事に臨んで過たざること
ひとつ、われわれは、ちせいとたいりょくとをこうじょうさせことにのぞんであやまたざること
Hitotsu, wareware wa, chisei to tairyoku to o kojo sase, koto ni nozonde ayamatazaru koto.
We will look upwards to wisdom and strength, not seeking other desires.

一、吾々は、生涯の修行を空手の道に通じ極真の道を全うすること
ひとつ、われわれは、しょうがいのしゅぎょうをからてのみちにつうじ、
きょくしんのみちをまっとうすること
Hitotsu, wareware wa, shogai no shugyo o karate no michi ni tsuji,
Kyokushin no michi o mattou suru koto.
All our lives, through the discipline of karate, we will seek to fulfill the true meaning of the Kyokushin way.

KYOKUSHIN Terminology

Numbers (kazu)
1 (Ichi) 2 (Ni) 3 (San) 4 (Shi / Yon) 5 (Go)
6 (Roku) 7 (Shichi / Nana) 8 (Hachi) 9 (Kyu) 10 (Jyu)
11 (Jyu Ichi) 12 (Jyu Ni) 13 (Jyu San) 14 (Jyu Shi) 15 (Jyu Go)
16 (Jyu Roku) 17 (Jyu Shichi) 18 (Jyu Hachi) 19 (Jyu Kyu) 20 (Ni Jyu)
30 (San Jyu) 40 (Yon Jyu) 50 (Go Jyu) 60 (Roku Jyu) 70 (Nana Jyu)
80 (Hachi Jyu) 90 (Kyu Jyu) 100 (Hyaku) 1000 (Sen) 10000 (Man)

Colors(iro)
Aka (Red) Ao (Blue)
Shiro (White) Midori (Green)
Kiiro (Yellow) Kuro (Black)
Cha (Brown)

Body parts as a target
Jodan (Neck and Head)
Chudan (Torso area)
Gedan (Groin and legs)
Ago (Chin / Jaw)
Suigetsu Hara (Stomach / Solar Plexus)
Kinteki (kin) (Groin)
Me (Eye)
Mune (Chest)
Ashi (Leg)
Hana (Nose)
Sakotsu (Clavicle / Collarbone)
Hiza (Knee)
Nodo (Throat)
Rokkotsu / Abara (Rib)
Kansetsu (Joint)
Komekami (Temple)
Kata (Shoulder)
Momo (Thigh)
Kuchi (Mouth)
Hizo (Spleen)
Koshi (Hip)
Mimi (Ear)

Body Weapons - The leg and foot as a weapon
Sokuto (Knife edge foot)
Haisoku (Instep)
Kakato (Heel)
Hiza (Knee)
Chusoku (Ball of the foot)
Teisoku (Arch of the foot)
Sune (Shin)
Tsumasaki (Toe)

Punching Techniques (tsuki waza)
Enpi (Elbow strike)
Seiken ago uchi (Fist strike to the chin)
Seiken chudan / Jodan tsuki (Fist strike to the chudan / jodan)
Seiken Furi Uchi (Hook Strike)
Seiken Gyaku Tsuki (Reverse Punch)
Seiken Jun Tsuki (Side (corresponding) Punch)
Seiken Morote Tsuki (Two-Handed Punch)
Seiken Oi Tsuki (Lunge Punch)
Seiken Tate Tsuki (Vertical Punch)
Shita tsuki (Flipped fist strike to the middle section)
Tetsui Hizo Uchi (Spleen Strike with hammer fist)
Tetsui Komekami Uchi (Temple Strike with hammer fist)
Tetsui Mae Yoko Uchi (Forward Side Strike with hammer fist)
Tetsui Oroshi Ganmen Uchi (Descending Face Strike with hammer fist)
Tetsui Yoko Uchi (Side Strike with hammer fist)
Uraken ganmen uchi (Back fist strike to the face)
Uraken hizo uchi (Back fist strike to side of the stomach)
Uraken mawashi uchi (Back fist roundhouse strike to the temple)
Uraken Oroshi Ganmen Uchi (Descending Face Strike)
Uraken sayu uchi (Back fist strike to the left & right opponents)

Striking Techniques (uchi waza)
Age Hiji Ate (Rising Elbow Strike)
Hiji Ate (Elbow Strike)
Mae Hiji Ate (Forward Elbow Strike)
Nihon Nukite (Two-Fingered Spear Hand)
Oroshi Hiji Ate (Descending Elbow Strike)
Shotei Uchi (Palm Heel Strike)
Shuto ganmen uchi (Shuto strike to the temple)
Shuto hizo uchi (Shuto strike to the spleen/abdomen)
Shuto sakotsu uchi (Shuto down strike to the collarbone)
Shuto sakotsu uchikomi (Shuto forward strike to the collarbone)
Shuto uchi uchi (Shuto outward strike to the temple or neck)
Shuto Yoko Ganmen Uchi (Side Face Strike)
Ushiro Hiji Ate (Backwards Elbow Strike)
Yonhon Nukite (Four-Fingered Spear Hand)

Kicking Techniques (geri waza)
Hiza geri (Knee kick) Kansetsu geri (Knee joint kick) Kin geri (Groin kick) Mae geri (Front snap kick) Mae keage (Front upper kick with no knee snap) Uchi mawashi geri (Roundhouse kick with no knee snap outward) Ushiro geri (Back kick) Yoko geri (Side kick) Yoko keage (Side upper kick with no knee snap)

Blocking techniques (uke waza)
Enkei gyaku tsuki (Reverse strike with circular motion block on Zenkutsu dachi stance) Gedan barai (Lower block) Jodan uke (Upper block) Juji Uke (Crossed Block) Kake Uke (Hooked Block) Kosa uke (Uchiuke gedanbarai Uchiuke & gedanbarai at a same time) Mawashi uke (Roundhouse block) Morote Chudan Uchi Uke (Two-Handed Middle Area Inside Block) Shotei Uke (Palm Heel Block) Shuto mawashi uke (Shuto roundhouse block) Soto uke (Middle section from outside to inside) Uchi uke (Middle section from inside to outside)

Basics of NIHONGO grammar.

主語(Shugo) - subject

The subjects are "I am" and "He"is.

名詞(Meishi) – noun

"Dog," "Tokyo," etc. are nouns.

述語(Jyutsugo) - predicate

The part that is not the subject.

The predicate 'cat' is predicated for the subject 'Tina' in the sentence 'Tina is a cat.'

動詞(Doushi) - verb

A word that expresses an action, existence, etc.

Rest(Yasumu), cry(Naku), go(Iku), come,(Kuru) , walk (Aruku), pass, wait (Matsu), read (Yomu), drink (Nomu), eat(Taberu), wake up(Okiru), Finish(Owaru), invite(Sasou), get offru),(Oriru), swim(Oyogu)

修飾語(Shushokugo) - modifiers

Modifiers are words that explain nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in detail.

Modifiers are used for "with friends" and "to school"

接続詞(Setsuzokushi) - conjunction

But , So , Then.....

It will rain today. **So** I brought an umbrella.



In English, the form of "subject + verb + object" is absolute, and this word order rarely changes except for the old idioms.

There are no restrictions on the omission of the subject of NIHONGO.

It is NIHONGO (culture) that demands this ability to think, which is why NIHONGO is called the most esoteric language in the world.

Furthermore, NIHONGO does **not have a future tense** like WILL. **We have a ”past” or ”not past” only.**



Double consonants(そくおん **Sokuon** 促音), Muffled consonants(はつおん **Hatsuon** 撥音), Contracted consonants(ようおん **Youon** 拗音), Long consonants(ちょうおん **Chouon** 長音)

This is the rule for hiragana and katakana.

・そくおん Sokuon 促音 - Double consonants

A double consonant is a sound represented by a small "っ" or "ッ"

such as "いった行った-gone" "はっぴょうかい発表会 - Happyokai (recital)" "ラッキー - Lucky"

The geminate itself is not pronounced clearly, but there is a small, choked sound. Also, although the geminate does not have a vowel, it is characterized by having a length of one beat. Because of these properties, they are ***called*** **special syllables(Tokusyu Onsetsu)**.

When you write the geminate, be aware that it's a small "っ" instead of the usual "つ".

・はつおん Hatsuon 撥音 - Muffled consonants

Hatsu-on is the sound represented by "ん n" such as "ドリンク drink" , "にんじん carrot",
and "勉強 べんきょう study"

It is a nasal sound, and like the double consonant, it has no vowels, but it has the length of one beat. Natsuon is also one of the special syllables (Tokusyu Onsetsu).

Try to memorize the words with "ん n" aloud.

・ようおん Youon 拗音 - Contracted consonants

A contracted sound is a sound represented by **two kana characters** such as
"きょうしつ 教室 kyoshitsu (classroom)", "しゅうじ 習字 shuji (calligraphy)"
and "きゃく客 kyaku (customer)". In this case, "きょ kyo", "しゅう shu"
and "きゃ kya" correspond to contracted sounds.

Small characters ゃ ya, ゅ yu, ょ yo are customary to **follow the characters of I(i)-Line** (ki, shi, chi, ni, hi, mi, ri, gi, ji, bi, pi).

Read together the contracted sounds such as "Kyo", "Kyu", and "Kya" to see how the words sound.

・ちょうおん Chouon 長音 -Long vowel

Long vowels are vowels that are **stretched twice as long as normal**.

In hiragana, words written as "**いもうと-younger sister**" and "**おかあさん-mother**" ("う" and "あ") are long sounds. Katakana is often unified **with "ー"** such as "シール seal" and "ロープ rope". Try actually saying it out loud and checking for long vowels.

【 JOSUSHI- counter suffix 】

In English, the answer to the question “There are 5 apples and you add 3 more. How many all together?” is just “8”. However, at NIHONGO, the answer must be "8 こ(pieces)" and the unit of counting apples "pieces".

There are many ways to count numbers in NIHONGO,

so it's difficult, but it's important, so please learn it well.

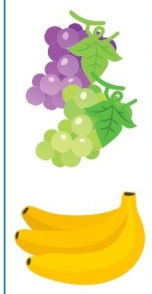


無料学習プリント【すたぺんドリル】https://startoo.co/sutapen/

すたぺんドリル　ものの かぞえかた いちらんひょう 2



1	いっぱい	1	いっとう	1	ひとくみ	1	いちだい
2	にはい	2	にとう	2	ふたくみ	2	にだい
3	さんばい	3	さんとう	3	さんくみ	3	さんだい
4	よんはい	4	よんとう	4	よんくみ	4	よんだい
5	ごはい	5	ごとう	5	ごくみ	5	ごだい
6	ろっぱい	6	ろくとう	6	ろっくみ	6	ろくだい
7	ななはい	7	ななとう	7	ななくみ	7	ななだい
8	はっぱい	8	はっとう	8	はっくみ	8	はちだい
9	きゅうはい	9	きゅうとう	9	きゅうくみ	9	きゅうだい
10	じゅっぱい	10	じゅっとう	10	じゅっくみ	10	じゅうだい



1	ひとふさ	1	ひとたま	1	ひとつぶ	1	いっき
2	ふたふさ	2	ふたたま	2	ふたつぶ	2	にき
3	さんふさ	3	さんたま	3	さんつぶ	3	さんき
4	よんふさ	4	よんたま	4	よんつぶ	4	よんき
5	ごふさ	5	ごたま	5	ごつぶ	5	ごき
6	ろくふさ	6	ろくたま	6	ろくつぶ	6	ろっき
7	ななふさ	7	ななたま	7	ななつぶ	7	ななき
8	はちふさ	8	はちたま	8	はっつぶ	8	はっき
9	きゅうふさ	9	きゅうたま	9	きゅうつぶ	9	きゅうき
10	じゅっふさ	10	じゅったま	10	じゅっつぶ	10	じゅっき

無料学習プリント【すたぺんドリル】https://startoo.co/sutapen/

すたぺんドリル　ものの かぞえかた いちらんひょう 3



1	いっきゃく	1	いっけん	1	いっぱい	1	いっちゃく
2	にきゃく	2	にけん	2	にはい	2	にちゃく
3	さんきゃく	3	さんけん	3	さんばい	3	さんちゃく
4	よんきゃく	4	よんけん	4	よんはい	4	よんちゃく
5	ごきゃく	5	ごけん	5	ごはい	5	ごちゃく
6	ろっきゃく	6	ろっけん	6	ろくはい	6	ろくちゃく
7	ななきゃく	7	ななけん	7	ななはい	7	ななちゃく
8	はちきゃく	8	はっけん	8	はちはい	8	はっちゃく
9	きゅうきゃく	9	きゅうけん	9	きゅうはい	9	きゅうちゃく
10	じゅっきゃく	10	じゅっけん	10	じゅっぱい	10	じゅっちゃく



1	いってき	1	いちぜん	1	いっそく	1	いっちょう
2	にてき	2	にぜん	2	にそく	2	にちょう
3	さんてき	3	さんぜん	3	さんそく	3	さんちょう
4	よんてき	4	よんぜん	4	よんそく	4	よんちょう
5	ごてき	5	ごぜん	5	ごそく	5	ごちょう
6	ろくてき	6	ろくぜん	6	ろくそく	6	ろくちょう
7	ななてき	7	ななぜん	7	ななそく	7	ななちょう
8	はってき	8	はちぜん	8	はちそく	8	はっちょう
9	きゅうてき	9	きゅうぜん	9	きゅうそく	9	きゅうちょう
10	じゅってき	10	じゅうぜん	10	じゅっそく	10	じゅっちょう

～　はじめに　～

In the beginning

国に限らず”言語”とはその国の文化です。
Not limited to a country, "language" is the culture of that country.

まずは学ぶ言語の国の文化を考えながら学習を進めてください。
First of all, please proceed with your study while considering the culture of the country of the language you are studying.

それが世界中で習得が難しい言語であるとされる日本語を習得するためには必須です。
It is essential to learn NIHONGO, which is considered to be a difficult language to learn all over the world.

一般的に会話には最低 2000 個の単語が必要であると言われています。ここでは最重要の単語を覚えて使えるようにしましょう。
It is generally said that a conversation requires at least 2000 words. Here, let's learn and use the most important words.

◎ NIHONGO Type:

・ひらがな(HIRAGANA)
・カタカナ(KATAKANA)
・漢字(KANJI)

The difference between **“Hiragana” and “Katakana”** is that Hiragana is used for writing native Japanese words.
On the other hand, Katakana is used for writing loan words, foreign names and foreign countries.
For example, the Japanese word for “coffee” is written in katakana as “コーヒー”. Since this came from a foreign language, Katakana is used.
Japanese sentence is indicated with Japanese pronunciation by a letter of the alphabet, called **Romaji** text in Japan(Ex. 東京. TOKYO).

にほんごのうりょくしけん

日本語能力試験

JLPT Japanese-Language Proficiency Test

The Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (日本語能力試験, Nihongo Nōryoku Shiken), or JLPT, is a standardized criterion-referenced test to evaluate and certify Japanese language proficiency for non-native speakers, covering language knowledge, reading ability, and listening ability. The test is held twice a year in Japan and selected countries (on the first Sunday of July and December), and once a year in other regions (on the first Sunday of December).

The JLPT consists of five levels.Until 2009, the test had four levels, with 4 being the lowest and 1 being the highest level of certification. JLPT certificates do not expire nor become invalid over time.

LEVEL N5 to N4 : You can get a rudimentary answer.

Ex) What your name?　How old are you?

Rough criterion

Learning time : 300 HOURS～400 HOURS

The number of the necessary kanjis : 300 , word-hoard : 1,500words

LEVEL N3 : You can understand the other person's words and act accordingly.

＊The lowest line to live in Japan

Learning time : 450 HOURS～600 HOURS

The number of the necessary kanjis : 600 , word-hoard : 3,000words

LEVEL N2 : You can almost understand　NIHONGO and can communicate with customers and Japanese people by E-mail.

Learning time : 600 HOURS～800 HOURS

The number of the necessary kanjis : 1,000 , word-hoard : 6,000words

LEVEL N1 : You can handle NIHONGO at a level comparable to Japanese.

Learning time : 900 HOURS～1,200 HOURS

The number of the necessary kanjis : 2,000 , word-hoard : 10,000words

Lesson 0

YES and NO

The words you will use most often in using NIHONGO are yes(Hai) and no(Iie).

YES is はい（HAI）

NO is いいえ（IIE）



*Strictly speaking, "YES" is not "HAI" but affirmative.

As mentioned above, language is culture. It is impossible to translate this 100% perfectly into the language of another country. Because there are cultures that do not exist in other countries.So translations always use the words with the closest nuances. N1 grades can understand this.

For reference, the JLPT(Japanese-Language Proficiency Test)'s organized by the Japan Foundation and held simultaneously around the world are N1 to N5. If you want to work in Japan, you need an N3 license or above.

In the experience of the author, it is a level where you can talk while communicating with N3.

Lesson 1

Greeting

People who cannot say hello are suspected of being human. Greetings have a big impact on your life, so study hard and train yourself to say hello at any time.

第　1　課　おはようございます

Greet people when you meet them.

Morning greetings

***Morning greetings are especially important in Japanese culture. Don't forget to greetings.**

Also, when greeting, use humble for people other than your friends.

Good Morning ➡ OHAYOU GOZAIMASU(おはようございます)　(as For your superiors)

OHAYOU (おはよう)　(as For your friends or apposition)

Afternoon greetings

Good Afternoon ➡ KON NI CHI WA（こんにちわ）・Formally, it is written as "こんにちは".

Evening greetings

Good Evening ➡ KON BAN WA（こんばんわ）*Formally, it is written as "こんばんは".

*Good Afternoon and Good Evening,We don't use humble words in principle.

Greeting gestures

In Japan, people **bow** from the waist when greeting one another. This is called ***OJIGI***. It is a gesture used when greeting or thanking people. The deeper you bow, the more respectful it is. When you meet a friend on the street, you can simply nod your head lightly in greeting. In Japan, it is not common to hug someone or kiss them on the cheeks when you meet them. People sometimes shake hands in the business world, but this is also not very common. In Japan, people sometimes put their palms together in front of their chest before a meal. Some people think that this is a Japanese gesture for greeting someone when you meet them, but they are wrong.



“Sayoonara”

Sayoonara is a well-known farewell greeting in Japanese. However, it is actually rarely used in daily life. Sayoonara is often used as a greeting between students and teachers at school, or when you are saying goodbye to someone you will never meet again. As we have practiced using the textbook, if you are saying goodbye to someone you meet all the time, it is common to say shitsureeshimasu in formal situations and jaa, mata in casual situations.



When to use “sumimasen”

Sumimasen is used when apologizing. When saying thank you, sometimes you say arigatoo (gozaimasu) but sometimes you use sumimasen. In the main text, there was a situation where a person said sumimasen. For example, the person was given something they lost, or was given a seat on the train. The other person did something nice for the person, and the person feels that this has caused trouble and inconvenience to the other person. In such a situation, you should say sumimasen to say thanks and apologize at the same time. You can also just say sumimasen to show appreciation. If you are not causing someone any trouble or inconvenience, you would not use sumimasen to say thanks, for example when you receive a compliment or congratulations. It may be difficult to understand when to use sumimasen and when to use arigatoo (gozaimasu), but it is not rude to say arigatoo (gozaimasu) instead of sumimasen. So, when you say thanks to someone, it is acceptable to just say arigatoo (gozaimasu) every time.



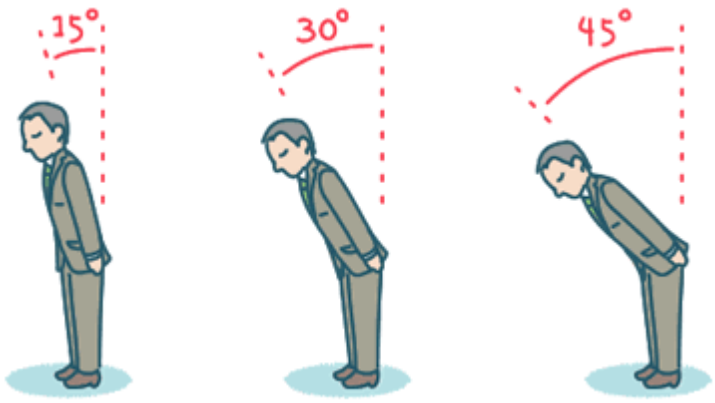
Self-Introduction-Jiko Sho-Kai(自己紹介)



	Example
挨拶-Aisatsu(Greeting)	Hajime Mashite-Nice to meet you.
名前-Namae(Name)	Watashi no namae wa Tanaka desu- My neme is TANAKA.
出身-Syusshin (Come-from)	Watashi wa TOKYO syusshin desu- I'm from TOKYO.
年齢-Nenrei(Age)	Watashi wa 40 sai desu- I'm 40 years old.
誕生日-Tanjyobi(Birth Day)	Tanjyobi wa JYUGATSU TOKA desu- My birthday is Oct.10th.
仕事-Shigoto(Job,Work)	Shigoto wa Eigyo desu-I work as sales.
趣味-Shumi(Hobby)	Syumi wa KARATE desu- I like playing KARATE.
家族-Kazoku(Family)	Watashi wa 5-Nin KAZOKU desu- There are five people in my family.
性格-Seikaku(Character)	Watashi wa Akarui SEIKAKU desu- I'm a cheerful person.
血液型-Ketsuekigata(Blood type)	Watashi no KETSUEKI GATA wa A desu- My blood type is A.

Japanese Bow Manners (Culture)

Our Karate-do begins and ends with bowing



15 degrees- Nod: informal bow, used with close friends, in tight spaces, when there is movement, etc.
30 degrees - Salute: A common greeting, such as when picking up and dropping off.
45 degrees- Deep Salute: A more polite greeting, such as a thank you or an apology.

Three points. First of all, it is "expression" and "voice", and then the gesture of "bowing" which is a beautiful Japanese culture.
Let's introduce them in order.
First of all, the expression should be soft, and a smile is preferable. Greeting is also a signal that you are not hostile to the other person, so if you greet someone with a straight face, you may end up expressing hostility. People who are said to be "scary" because they are laughing often do not have smiling eyes. It's good manners to look the other person in the eye, but staring too closely will actually make the other person feel uncomfortable.

You're welcome(Dou Itashi Mashite)



What do you say when someone says "thank you"?

Most of the time, I think the answer would be "you're welcome".

Many people will take a shortcut with WELCOME.

Let's study various "**Dou Itashi Mashite**" at NIHONGO so that you don't have to worry about expressing your intention to "THANK YOU".

Unfortunately Google Sensei translates welcome as welcome.

As a result, the conversation will not be established.

The basic meaning of welcome is "welcome".

As a noun and an adjective, it means "welcome" and "welcome", and as a verb, it means "welcome".

Depending on how you use this welcome in a sentence and what part of speech it is combined with, the meaning and nuances will change.

English	NIHONGO
You're welcome.	The most popular "**Dou Itashi Mashite**" NIHONGO
Sure.	「**Mochiron Desu**」 Meaning of NIHONGO is "of course".
No problem.	「**Mondai Arimasen**」 Same nuance as English
Anytime.	**ItsuDemoOtetsudaiShimasu.** Meaning "will always help"
It's O.K.	「**Daijyoubu Desu**」As a nuance, Don't worry about....

Not at all.	「**Zenzen Heiki Desu**」 It's a humble expression.
My pleasure.	「**Oyakuni Tatete Ureshii Desu**」 English nuance is "I'm glad that I could help you out."
Don't worry about it.	「**Okizukai Naku!**」 English nuance is "You don't have to fuss over me"
Don't mention it.	「**Orei wa Kekkou desu**」 English nuance is "You don't have to say thank you"
You are most welcome.	「**Osore Irimasu**」 This is the highest grade answer in NIHONGO (NIHON JIN).

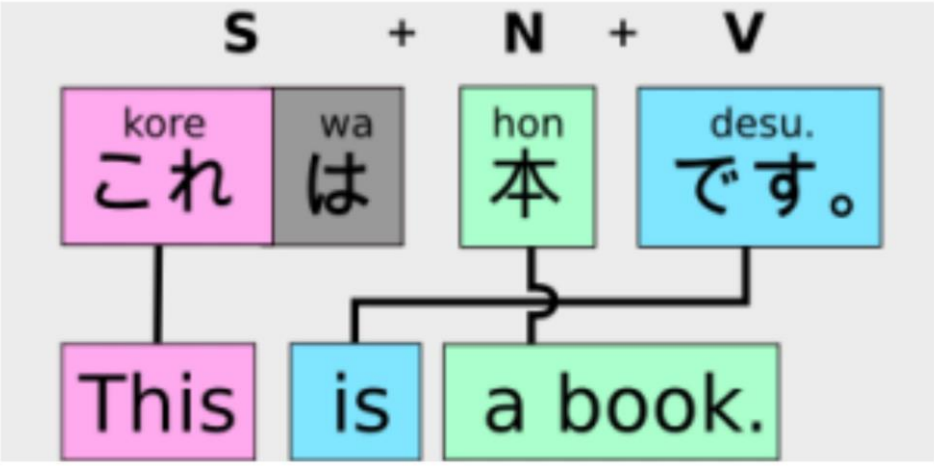
Lesson 2

Let's memorize and master the inflection of verbs

The United States recognizes NIHONGO as the most esoteric language in the world. I taught in the first hour that language is the culture of the country.

In **English**, the form of "**subject + verb + object**" is absolute, and this word order rarely changes except for the old idioms.
There are **no restrictions on the omission of the subject** of NIHONGO.
It is NIHONGO (culture) that demands this ability to think, which is why NIHONGO is called the most esoteric language in the world.

When pairing in Japan karate-dojo training, it **starts** with **OSU ONEGAI SHIMASU** and **ends** with **OSU ARIGATOU GOZAI MASHITA.** This cannot be done by foreigner. Similarly, **SHITSUREI SHIMASU** cannot be used.
The **reason** is that it is **not clear** whether "WHO", "WHAT" or "WHY" is due to the lack of the subject. It's unreasonable, but we Japanese understand it in culture and establish conversations.



this & that in Japanese

	Subject	Possesive	Object1	Object2
this	これは korewa	この kono	これを korewo	これに koreni
that	それは sorewa	その sono	それを sorewo	それに soreni
that	あれは arewa	あの ano	あれを arewo	あれに areni

Our NIHONGO has no object. In Japanese, it is mainly indicated by the case particles "を o" and "に ni". The case that indicates the object is called the **MOKUTEKI KAKU （object case）.**

A direct object (mainly accusative, indicated by "o" in Japanese) that represents the direct object of the action and an indirect object (mainly the dative) that represents the object indirectly affected by the action. Then, it is classified into (indicated by "に ni" etc.).

We will look upwards to wisdom and strength, not seeking other desires.

これ それ あれ & どれ

are Japanese pronouns and show the object.

[こ or そ or あ or ど] ＋ れ

- これ kore = this / an object close to speaker
- それ sore = that / an object close to listener
- あれ are = that / an object not close to them
- どれ dore / =which

Note:

The difference of kore, sore and are is not about the distance. It is about which side the object is. The object is close to speaker for kore, close to listener for sore, and not near from speaker and listener for are.

これはわたしのペンです。

kore wa watashi no pen desu.

This is my pen.

それはあなたのコーヒーですか？

sore wa anata no coffee desuka?

Is that your coffee?

Kore wa hon desu

ここ そこ あそこ どこ

are kosoado words too. They show the location.

[こ or そ or あそ or ど] ＋ こ

- ここ koko = here
- そこ soko = there
- あそこ asoko = there
- どこ doko = where

わたしはここにいます。

watashi wa koko ni imasu.

I am here.

あそこで打ち合わせしましょう。

asoko de uchiawase simashou.

Let's have a meeting there.

打ち合わせ uchiawase = meeting

これは、この、これを、これに

This is one of the difference this and kore. Japanese pronouns including kore, sore and are change the form depends on the grammar (subject, possessive case, object etc).

- これは korewa：Subject
- この kono：Possessive case
- これを korewo：Object
- これに koreni：Object

これは新しいペンです。

kore wa atarashii pen desu.

This is a new pen.

このペンは新しい。

kono pen wa atarashii.

This pen is new.

---- Mini mini EXZM ----------

What is in each ( )?

（1）（ ） like dogs.

（2）（ ） father is a teacher.

（3）Can you help （ ）？

（4）Let's go with （ ）.

（5）This CD is （ ）.

There is no "future tense" in NIHONGO.

Also, even if there is no future tense due to verb changes like in English, there is no way to express the future using the auxiliary verbs "will" or "be going to".

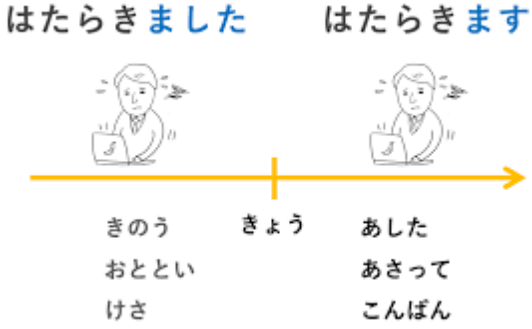
Japanese is divided into [past] and [non-past].

Ex) **Kinou** wa Sushi o Tabemashita(I ate sushi **yesterday**).

Ex) **Ashita** wa Sushi o Tabemasu(I will eat sushi **tomorrow**) .

Ex) Watashi wa **Mainichi** Sushi o Tabemasu(I eat sushi **every day**).

xx た/した/しました（TA or SHITAorSHIMASHITA） as past and xx ます/する/します（MASU or SURU or SHIMASU） as non past.



	肯定 (affirmative)	否定 (negative)
現在・未来 (present/future)	～ます	～ません
過去 (past)	～ました	～ませんでした

Lesson 3

Let's conversation



By the way, you who have studied so far are almost ready for conversation.
Unfortunately, 80% of us Japanese cannot speak foreign languages.
Also, Japanese people are basically shy. When a foreigner we don't know talks to us, we run away (leave the place).
In some cases, it may endanger you.
First of all, please think that not being able to speak is the same as a baby.
Let's study NIHONGO in various situations.

Pronoun chart

Nominative Possessive case Objective Possessive pronoun Reflexive pronoun

Syukaku Shoyuukaku Mokutekikaku Shoyuudaimeishi Saikidaimeishi

	～wa(は) , ～ga(が)	～no (の)	～o(を) , ～ni(に)	～nomono(のもの)	～jishin (じしん)
Watashi	i	my	me	mine	myself
Anata	you	your	you	yours	yourself
Sore	it	its	it		itself
Kanojyo	she	her	her	hers	herself
Watashitachi	we	our	us	ours	ourselves
Anata tachi	you	your	you	yours	yourselves
Karera,Sorera	they	their	them	theirs	themselves

---- Mini mini EXZM ----------

What is in each ( )?

（1）（　） like dogs.

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（3）Can you help （　）？

（4）Let's go with （　）.

（5）This CD is （　）.

5 “W” and 1 “H”

WHO	DARE（だれ）
WHEN	ITSU（いつ）
WHRER	DOKO（どこ）
WHAT	NANI（ なに）
WHY	NAZE（なぜ）
HOW	DOU（どう）

"5W1H" is said to be the basic element that tells a story. In other words, all information exchanged in a conversation consists of "5W1H".

for example,

"I bought a new pen yesterday."

"What color?"

The information exchanged in this conversation is "Watashi(I) (Who)", "Kinou(Yesterday) (When)", "Atarashii(New) (What)", "Nani o katta(What Buy) (What)", "Nani Iro (What Color)(What)", and all "5W1H". element.

In order to facilitate communication, it is necessary to convey the information to the other party in an easy-to-understand manner. This is especially important in business as well as in everyday life.

By being conscious of "5W1H", you will be able to "communicate" more effectively to the other party by eliminating the possibility of being misunderstood.

Let's make good use of "5W1H", which is the foundation of communication.

Useful phrases when you get lost



This phrase is useful when you get lost. If you can at least say the phrases you use in Japanese, it will be easier for the Japanese people to respond to you.

・**Otazune Shite mo Yoi dsesuka?** (おたずねしてもよいですか？) "Can I ask you ?"
If you want to ask if you can ask for directions, try asking like this. It's OK to just say "**SUMIMASEN**". If it's okay, he will say "HAI, that's fine" and stop him. If he is refused with "**Sumimasen**" or "**Gomen nasai**", please you find someone else.

・**○○ wa Doko desuka?** (○○はどこですか？)　"Where is ○○?"
This is an expression to ask for the location of your destination. Please put the name of your destination in ○○.

・**Chizu o Kaite Morae Masu ka?** (ちずをかいてもらえますか？)　"Can you draw me a map?"
If you can't understand the directions in Japanese, I'd like you to draw a simple map. "Map" means map. When you want someone to write something for you, ask them, "Can you write it for me?"

・**Koko wa Doko desuka?**(ここはどこですか？)　"Where is here?"
If you get lost, ask them to tell you where you are. The current location is called "koko". Show a map and use this phrase to find out where you are.

・**Nihongo wa Hanase Masen(**にほんごははなせません)　"I can't speak Japanese"
This phrase is used when you want to express that you cannot speak Japanese. It is also a good idea to ask the other person if they can speak English, "Do you speak English?"

・**Mou Ichido Itte Kudasai(**もういちどいってください)　"Say that again, please"
If you don't understand what the other person is saying, ask them to repeat it. It is also helpful to remember phrases that confirm the meaning of words, such as "**Dou Iu Imi desuka?**(What do you mean?")

Useful Phrases for Hotels and Inns



English is widely spoken at lodging facilities, but it is possible that some facilities do not have sufficient support for foreigners, or that staff who can speak multiple languages are not available. If you learn the minimum amount of Japanese that is introduced below, you will be able to choose from a wider range of facilities, and you will have peace of mind in the event of an emergency.

・**Onegai Shimasu** -"Please check in (check out)."

When checking in or checking out, say "おねがいします-onegaishimasu" at the front desk.

・**Aki Shitsu wa Arimasuka?** -"Do you have any vacant rooms?"

If you haven't made a reservation, use this phrase to check for vacant rooms. By the way, when there are no rooms available, it is called "まんしつ-MAN SHITSU".

・**Kore wa Nanno Ryoukin desuka?** -"What price is this?"

Some accommodations have their own pricing systems, which can be confusing. Use this when you want to check the details of an unknown amount.

・**Daiyokujyo(or Onsen) wa dokodesuka?** -"Where is the public bath?"

In Japan, there are large baths called "large public baths" that are shared with other guests. Some of them even have open-air baths(ONSEN) where you can enjoy the scenery outside.

Ask “Where is the public bath (Onsen wa Doko Desuka?

・**Chizu wa Arimasuka?** -"Do you have a map?"

It is a good idea to use this phrase and geta map of the area so that you can explore the area after checking in. You can arrange what you need by asking "○○ wa Arimasu ka??"

・**Chikaku ni Osusume no Resutoran wa Arimasuka?**

-“Are there any restaurants nearby that you would recommend?”

If you're having trouble deciding where to eat, ask for recommendations for nearby restaurants. If you remember "Chikaku ni ○○ wa Arimasu ka? Is there ○○ nearby?", you can ask about various spots in the surrounding area.

・**Eigo tsuā o shōkai shite kudasai** -"Please introduce an English tour"

Some facilities offer various sightseeing tours for foreigners. This is a phrase that you can use when you are looking for a tour that will guide you in English.

・**Heya no Kagi o Wasure Mashita** - "I forgot my room key"

If you forget your key in the room even though it is auto-locking, use this phrase at the front desk to have it unlocked. You can tell what you forgot with "I (Watashi) wa ○○ o Wasureta".

Let's order at restaurants!



If you remember how to say things when ordering, you can enjoy your meal in Japan even more.
Many Local restaurants do not speak English, so try using the phrases introduced here.
80% of Japanese people are unfamiliar with foreign languages.

・メニューをください　**Menyu wo Kudasai -"Give me a menu"**
Used when you want to get a menu. Let's change what we want and ask "○○ wo Kudasai". If you want to check if there is a menu written in English, please ask **"Eigo no Menyu wa Arimasuka?** -Do you have an English menu?"

・注文をお願いします **Chumon wo Onegai Shimasu -"I'd like to order"**
Once you have decided on the food you want to order, ask for your order like this.

・おすすめのメニューはなんですか？
Osusume no Menyu wa nandesuka? -"Which menu would you recommend?"
When you don't know which one to choose, you can use this phrase to ask for **recommended menus(Osusume Menyu).**

・これはなんですか？ **Kore wa Nandesuka? - "What is this?"**
It's convenient when you want to know the ingredients for something you can't eat. Use this phrase to confirm what you want to know while **pointing to "this".**

・これをおねがいします **Kore wo Onegai Shimasu - "I'll have this"**
You can easily **place an order by pointing** out what you want to eat on the menu **and saying** "Kore wo Onegai Shimasu -I would like this".

・コーヒーはつきますか？ **Kouhii wa Tsukimasu ka -"Do you have coffee?"**
If you order a set menu, it may come with coffee, so let's check with this phrase.

・お水をください **Omizu wo Kudasai -"I'd like some water, please."**
At restaurants in Japan, it's common to get drinking water for free once you're seated. When you run out of water, just say "Omizu Kudasai" and they will pour you more.

・トイレはどこですか？ **Toire wa Doko desuka? -"Where is the restroom?"**
This is a useful expression when you want to ask where the restroom is. This is a useful phrase to remember in situations other than restaurants as well.
Note: the word **Restroom is not common in Japan.**

Let's go shopping in town!



Stores frequented by foreign visitors may have staff who can speak foreign languages(Akihabara,Harajyuku,Shibuya etc...), but there are also many stores that only speak Japanese.

・これを見せてください **Kore wo Misete kudasai -"Please show me this"**

When you want to take a look at a product in a showcase, use this phrase to ask the store clerk.

・試着してもいいですか？ **Shichaku Shitemo ii desuka? - "May I try it on?"**

Trying on clothes is called "Shichaku しちゃく". Japanese clothes are smaller than Western clothes, so let's try them on like this.

・○○はありますか？ **○○wa Arimasuka? -"Do you have ○○?"**

A phrase to ask the store clerk if you can't find what you're looking for. Please put the name of what you want in ○○ and use it.

・これをください **Kore wo Kudasai -"take this"**

Once you have decided what you want to buy, say this and ask them to pay for it.

・いくらですか？ **Ikura desuka? - "How much is it?"**

This phrase is used when asking the price of something. When you want to know the price of a particular item, point to it and ask, "これはいくらですか?" When you want to know the total price, use "**ぜんぶでいくらですか？Zenbu de ikura desuka? -How much is it in total?**"

・クレジットカードは使えますか？ **Kurejitto ka-do wa tsukae masuk? -"Can I use a credit card?"**

It is a good idea to check in advance with this phrase whether credit cards can be used. **Some stores may not accept credit cards**.

Japan's railway network is the best in the world



Trains are a convenient means of transportation when traveling in Japan, but depending on the location, routes and transfers may be complicated and you may get lost. Remember this phrase and you'll be fine.

・きっぷうりばはどこですか？ **Kippu(ticket) Uriba wa doko desuka? -"Where is the ticket office?"**

Use this when you want to know where to buy a ticket, the "ticket office". In addition to automatic ticket vending machines, there are also tickets that can be purchased at staffed counters.

・○○行きのきっぷをください **○○Iki no Kippu wo kudasai. -"Give me a ticket to ○○."**

When you buy a ticket at the counter, put your destination in ○○ and tell the staff.

Japanese trains have different fares for adults (13 years old and over) and children (6 years old and over). If you are traveling with someone, please inform the ticket sales staff of their details. Example) **● ● made otona futari, kodomo hitori. -To ●●, two adults and one child.**

・○○ にはどのよういったらいいですか？ **○○ niwa dono you ni ittara iidesuka? -"How should I get to ○○?"**

If the route map is complicated and you don't know how to change trains, it would be better to ask for directions by **replacing ○○ with the name of the station** you want to go to.

・○○行きの列車はどれですか？ **○○iki no ressha wa dore desuka? - "Which train goes to ○○?"**

This is a phrase to ask which platform you can get on the train you want. **Replace ○○ with the name of your destination station**.

・この列車は○○に行きますか？ **Kono Ressha wa ○○ ni ikimasuka? -"Does this train go to ○○?"**

It is used when you want to check whether the train you are about to board or is on is going to the destination station. **Enter the name of the station you want to go to in place of ○○ and check it so you don't get on the wrong train**.

・次の○○行きはなんじですか？**Tsugino ○○ iki wa nannji desuka? - "When is the next trip to ○○?"**

This phrase is used to ask what time the next train to ○○ leaves.

・ここは何駅ですか？ **Koko wa Nani Eki desuka? - "What station is this?"**

If you don't know the name of the station your train arrived at, use this phrase to ask other passengers. If you want to know the name of the **next stop, ask Tsugi no Eki wa nani eki desuka? -"What station is the next one?"**

・おります **Orimasu - "Get off"**

If you arrive at your destination station but the train is crowded, use this phrase to indicate that you want to get off.

Words used in tourism



If **you speak in Japanese**, you may be able to catch information that can only be obtained locally.

・かんこうあんないじょはどこですか？

Kankou Annaijo wadoko desuka? - "Where is the tourist information office?"

This is a phrase to ask for the location of the tourist information office.

Get a lot of information at the tourist information center where you can find useful information for sightseeing.

・パンフレットはありますか？ **Panfuretto wa arimasuka? -"Do you have a pamphlet?"**

It is used when you want a booklet "pamphlet" that contains detailed information about tourist spots.

・写真を撮ってもいいですか？**Shashin wo tottemo yoi desuka? - "Can I take a picture?"**

This is an expression to ask for permission to take pictures, such as when you want to **confirm whether it is a place** where you can take pictures, or when you want to take pictures of Japanese people in kimono.

・写真を撮ってもらえますか？ **Shashin wo Totte Morae masuka? -"Can you take a picture for me?"**

This phrase is used when you want someone to take your picture. **Don't forget to say "Arigatou Gozaimashita"** after taking a picture.

・タクシーのりばはどこですか？ **Takusi Noriba wa Doko desuka? -"Where is a taxi stand?"**

Used when asking where you can catch a taxi. When you want to take a bus, ask "**Basu Noriba wa Doko desuka?** -Where is the bus stop?"

・ここへいってください **Koko e Itte Kudasai -"Please go here"**

When you want to tell a taxi driver where to go, **simply point to the map** and **say "Koko -here"**. You can put your **destination in** ○○, such as **"○○ ni Itte Kudasai -Please go to ○○".**

When you visit Japan, actively use these Japanese phrases to communicate with Japanese people. I'm sure you'll have more wonderful memories.....

Verbs often used in Japan	
Regular Verbs	**Past tense(simple tense) / past perfect tense**
to be eat 食べます-Tabemasu	Tabeta / Tabemashita
to be broken 壊れます-Kowaremasu	Kowareta / Kowaremashita
to begin, start, open 始まります-Hajimarimasu	Hajimatta / Hajimatimashita
to borrow, rent 借ります-Karimasu	Karita / Karimashita
to buy 借ります-Kaimasu	Katta / Kaimashita
to check, investigate 調べます-Shirabemasu	Shirabeta / Shirabemashita
to close 閉めます-Shimemasu	Shimeta / Shimemashita
to come 来ます-Kimasu	Kita / Kimashita
to cut 切ります-Kirimasu	Kitta / Kirimashita
to decrease 減ります-Herimasu	Hetta / Herimshita
to drink 飲みます-Nomimasu	Nonda / Nomimashita
to finish, end 終わります-Owarimasu	Owari / Owarimashita
to forget 忘れます-Wasuremasu	Wasureta / Wasuremashita
to get off 降ります-Orimasu	Orita / Orimashita
to get on, ride 乗ります-Norimasu	Notta / Norimashita
to get up, wake up, happen, occur 起きます-Okimasu	Okita / Okimashita
to give, present あげます-Agemasu	Ageta / Agemashita
to go down, drop 下ります-Sagarimasu	Sagatta / Sagarimashita
to go up, rise 上ります-Agarimasu	Agatta / Agarimashita
to go 行きます-Ikimasu	Itta / Ikimashita
to grill, bake, roast, toast 焼きます-Yakimasu	Yaita / Yakimashita
to have, be at, exist (animate) 居ます-Imasu	Ita / Imashita
to have, be at, exist (inanimate) 有ります-Arimasu	Atta / Arimashita
to increase 増えます-Fuemasu	Fueta / Fuemashita
to learn 習います-Naraimasu	Naratta / Naraimashita
to lie down, go to bed 寝ます-Nemasu	Neta / Nemashita
to lose (a game) 負けます-Makemasu	Maketa / Makemashita
to make, produce, cook 作ります-Tsukurimasu	Tsukutta / Tsukurimashita
to match, fit 合います-Aimasu	Atta / Aimashita
to meet 会います-Aimasu	Atta / Aimashita
to memorize, learn, master 覚えます-Oboemasu	Oboeta / Oboemashita
to open 開けます-Akemasu	Aketa / Akemashita
to raise, lift up 上げます-Agemasu	Ageta / Agemashita
to receive, be given もらいます-Moraimasu	Moratta / Moraimashita
to repair, fix 治します-Naoshimasu	Naosita / Naoshimashita
to return 帰ります-Kaerimasu	Kaetta / Kaerimashita
to send 送ります-Okurimasu	Okutta / Okurimashita

to show 見せます-Misemasu	Miseta / Misemashita
to sit, have a seat 座ります-Suwarimasu	Suwatta / Suwarimashita
to stay (the night), lodge 泊まります-Tomarimasu	Tomatta / Tomarimashita
to stop 止まります-Tomarimasu	Tomatta / Tomarimashita
to take a picture 撮ります-Torimasu	Totta / Torimashita
to take off (shoes, clothes) 脱ぎます-Nugimasu	Nuida / Nugimashita
to take, get 取ります-Torimasu	Totta / Torimashita
to talk, speak 話します-Hanashimasu	Hnashita / Hanashimashita
to teach, inform, notice, let somebody know 教えます-Oshiemasu	Oshieta / Oshiemashita
to translate 訳します-Yakushimasu	Yakushita / Yakushimashita
to turn, curve 曲がります-Magarimasu	Magatta / Magarimashita
to use 使います-Tsukaimasu	Tsukatta / Tsukaimashita
to wash 洗います-Araimasu	Aratta / Araimashita
to watch, look, see 見ます-Mimasu	Mita / Mimshita
to wear, put on (clothes) 着ます-Kimasu	Kita / Kimashita
to win 勝ちます-Kachimasu	Katta / Kachimashita
to write, draw, paint 書きます-Kakimasu	Kaita / Kakimashita